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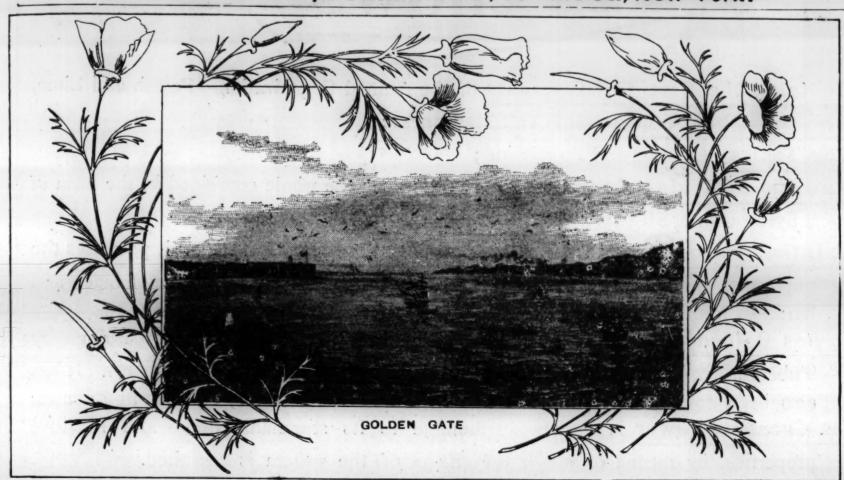
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California Medical Journal.

VOL XVIII.

San Francisco, September, 1897

NO. 9



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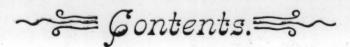
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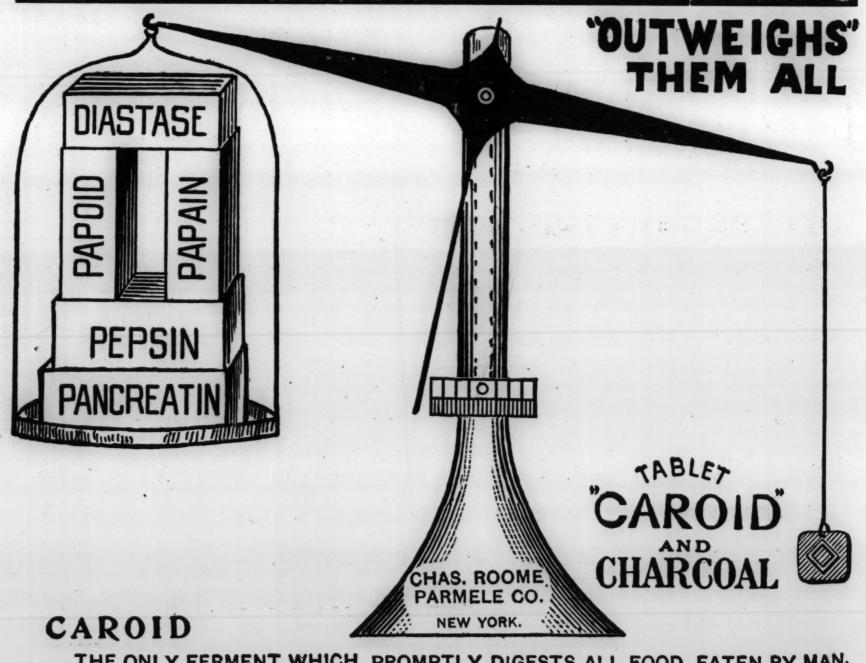
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California Medical Journal.

VOL. XVII.

San Francisco, California, September, 1897

NO.

The Deterioration of our Race.

LADY COOK, nee TENNESSEE CLAFLIN, Richmond, Surrew, Eng. (BY COURTESY.)

The medical reports from India, from our military stations at home and from our garrisons generally abroad, show that a certain disease has been making havoc with the British military and naval forces ever since the suppression of the measures formerly exercised for its prevention. dition to this it is increasing alarmingly among the civilian population everywhere. These facts are in all respects very serious. Nearly half our Indian army is thereby rendered ineffective and could not fight if suddenly called upon. In the event of another rebellion we should be helpless.

Thus while the British troops of India have a nominal strength of over 70,000, we should find it difficult in an emergency, to put 40,000 of them in the field at one time. This alone should be sufficient to arouse us to a sense of insecurity. But when we hear similar reports from every garrison and seaport town throughout the whole Empire, and find that our hospitals at home and abroad are flooded

with the victims of this most loathsome and contagious malady, it becomes the duty of every sober citizen to consider whether something must not be done, and that speedily, to stay the progress of this physical and moral plague.

Will the mothers, after these facts have been made known to them, and of which they have been kept in ignorance, be willing to see their offspring grow up puny and sickly specimens instead of healthy and lusty as of old? And will they not upbraid themselves for their laxity and unconcern as to the watchful instruction they should have given to their growing manhood? Will not the same remarks apply to the fathers also, who are too apt to say of their boys, "Oh, they must take their chance, as I did?" Previous to 1884, the average of hospital admissions in India was two hundred and forty per thousand of the troops. 1894, they had risen to five hundred and thirtyseven per thousand. those serving on the 16th of July, 1894, only thirtyseven per cent. had Yet only five per cent. of escaped." those who in this country present themselves for enlistment, are rejected owing to the traces of the disease in question." The young men, therefore, who go to India under the Queen's colours, full of health and vitality, are rapidly wrecked in both, and return to swell the number of the useless and the diseased of the present and future generations, and are thus dangerous members of the community. ship returning from foreign ports brings back its crew much in the same Thus the home propagation of these diseases is hugely increased from external infection, and no measures whatever exists to check or stay them.

In regard to all other kinds of contagious diseases severe steps are used to punish and prevent. Legislation and a sense of social duty have operated to their comparative extinction. Laws have even been made for the suppression of contagious maladies of animals, but that which is more infectious and more deadly than all the rest combined is permitted to be spread with impunity. Worse than this, those who disseminate it, do so, in almost every case, knowingly and wilfully, and are, as a class, the least worthy of any tender consideration. Why should the laws, which do not spare others, be so merciful to them? Or why should the most immoral have a free license to be also the most cruel!

Disgusting as the subject is, it is essentially one for the consideration of women as well as of men. For the men who suffer from these terrible

diseases have usually mothers and sisters to mourn their loss of health and strength, and to be burdened with their support. Besides this, a very large number of respectable women, whose own lives are pure, are contaminated through the infidelities of immoral husbands, not alone of the working and middle classes but of the opulent and aristocratic also, and their innocent children are thus injured as well as themselves. The infant mortality and the sufferings of the young from this cause are very great. Besides which many other diseases are induc-It is a sad reflection for parents that their sons may be stricken down at the outset of manhood, often from want of warning on their part, through a casual acquaintance with some loose woman, and whether in England or abroad, whether in town or country, are liable in any unguarded moment, when urged by the hot passions of youth, and ignorant of consequences, to suffer a life of misery for the gratification of a momentary indulgence. If it be alleged that they are thus rightly afflicted for their immorality, we reply that the offense is in no degree commensurate with the punish-We go farther, and maintain, even were it so, it would not be in the nature of justice that a moral offense should be requited by physical chastisement. It is the duty of the community to guard its members from every contagious disease, whether they are moral or immoral. Where public health is involved private morals are not to be weighed. All are ready to admit that a thief has the same equal right to be guarded from small pox as an honest man. On what grounds, then, can the sentimentalists and repealers of the Contagious Diseases Acts aver that any infectious disease should be exempt from this equitable rule? They say it is not our duty to make vice easy and secure. In a sense this is true. But, if we are able, it is our duty to prevent any members of the community from poisoning and contaminating others, no matter by what methods it may be done.

The objections to the Acts mentioned were many, and most of them flimsy and sentimental. Two of them, however, were really important, and such as may be concurred in by all just-minded persons: first, that under these Acts, women are subject to treatment which no women, however fallen or outcast, ought to suffer; second, that the sexes were not equally dealt with. The plea that the treatment was inflicted for an immoral purpose may be safely dismissed with the rest. It applied to certain areas alone, and was instituted to preserve the efficiency and health of the troops, and by no process of reasoning can this be deemed "an immoral purpose." Besides, men immorally inclined are not restricted by the fear of evil consequences. The objections, however, prevailed under a tottering government. A scratch vote was taken in a thin house, and the Contagious Diseases Acts were unhappily repealed.

Since then the diseases in question have had full scope to spread unchecked, and the sickening and horrible results which have followed have fully justified the predictions of those who opposed the repeal and ought to fill us with alarm for the future.

A new and wide-spreading Act is therefore urgently needed. We demand it on behalf of morality and the public health; and in the cause of humanity and true philanthropy. But we would have it free from the faults of the old measures. Thus to obviate the two objections to which we have alluded, we would confine the medical examination of women to medical women, and that of men to men. Indeed, the compulsory inspection of women by men in an indelicate manner should under no circumstances be legally allowed. We make this protest because the practice of inspection is becoming far too common. Women, and even young girls, of every rank, are now examined or operated upon for almost any trivial irregularity, some by their own desire and others by that of their friends. But one thing is certain: no woman thus immodestly treated can ever be as pure as before. This odious medical custom brushes the bloom of modesty from her mind. To transfer the work to competent women would prevent this, and would also enable thousands of women who need advice to undergo examination cheerfully, but whose modesty under present circumstances cannot be prevailed upon.

Not only would the alleged abuses under the old Acts be thus rendered impossible, but a new field would be created for the employment of lady doctors, and an impulse be given to their ministrations to women. If this should lead to the custom for women to be attended by women only, as men by men, the proposed Act would become a happy augury for the modesty and welfare of the women of the future.

The second point would be to make the Act apply to all irrespective of sex or occupation, What was tentatively tried for the benefit of the army should, on new lines, be instituted for all. There are male prostitutes as well as Let all those and all who female. consort with the latter, or are suspected of disease, be liable to examination and confinement until cured. Let it be compulsory on every medical man to report at once to the constituted authorities any case which comes under his notice privately. Let it be a penal offense to every one suffering from this disease to expose another to the risk of infection, and strongly penal to communicate it. Let it be open to anyone to lay an information so that it be done circumspectly and without malice.

Every sensible woman would hold up her hand for an Act like this. Every anxious parent would support it. And in a short time this deadly disease with all its fatal and immoral surroundings would comparatively, if not entirely, disappear, stamped out by process of law and national agreement, just as the contagious diseases of animals, which not long ago ravaged our flocks and herds, have by wise restrictions, strict veterinary examination, and general consent, been entirely banished the land.

Static Insulation.

JOHN R. FEARN, M. D., Oakland, Cal.

As static electricity is again coming to the front in the practice of medicine it may be well to speak of some of the results obtained.

The insulation comprising the principal part of the treatment is obtained by placing the patient on a stool or platform having rubber or glass legs and connecting it with either the possitive or negative pole as the case may require.

Some writers claim there is no difference in the use of the poles, others find a stimulating effect from one and a sedative effect from the other. I side with the latter, for by using positive insulation in cases of depression I raise the nervous standard and if the pulse is sub-normal it is raised, while in cases of excitation the pulse rate is lowered and a feeling of well-being established.

The Alameda County Eclectic Medical Society will remember a case exhibited before them where the pulse rate was reduced from 95 to 83 beats per minute in a five minutes insulation.

In neurasthenic cases the results are very marked. Cases tending to insanity receiving immediate benefit and are ultimately cured, that is cases in which the wrong is purely nervous and not reflex.

One case I well remember. A lady of about 45 years, lost her son a little over a year ago, since then she has at times acted very strange, causing her friends to fear for her reason. She suffered greatly from insomnia, night after night she would have but a few hours sleep, hypnotics did not have much effect. Static insulation with the concentrated head breeze worked wonders, after the first treatment she went home and slept from 9 P. M. to about 6 A. M.; being anxious to note the effect of electricity alone I gave no internal treatment but gave the insulation every two days, then less frequent as the case progressed. She is now perfectly well and says she feels better than she has for years.

In cases having irritation of the spine it is best to draw sparks from the sensative area followed by the localized breeze.

Cases of local inflammation if treated in time will pass away, but if later the supurative process will be hastened and pain relieved. A case of carbuncle on the back of the neck was treated with the spark and breeze, the inflammatory process was limited to the size of a fifty cent piece, and all pain was allayed.

In my own case after recovering from blood poisoning I had a large indolent pus cavity with three openings which kept up a constant discharge, the static spark and breeze caused it to heal in a very short time; the first treatment removed the hardness and limited the pus, causing it to become more watery. Five treatments completely removed the difficulty.

Congestion of the frontal sinuses causing dull, heavy pain and sorenes over the eyebrows is quickly relieved by the concentrated breeze used directly over them.

Neuralgia and congestive headaches are removed by using the crown breeze, this is from a circular head piece having a serrated lower border which breaks the current into very fine points giving the sensation of sitting in an open doorway with a good stiff breeze passing through it.

Good results are also obtained in asthma and anæmia by causing the negative insulated patient to inhale the ozone which is generated from the positive electrode which is held a few inches from the face.

The reason electricity does not hold the place in therapeutics that it ought, is that in time past it has been used too much as a hobby. Some have made assertions that could not be substantiated, others have used it expecting a universal cure-all, while others have not been competent, and because it has failed have branded it as a fraud.

Now it is coming into the hands of a more rational class of physicians, men as a rule who are ready to embrace any legitimate means to benefit suffering humanity.

I find with its aid other therapeutic

means have better effect. It may be by supplying something that is lacking, but I believe it is from its profound action on the nervous system, for by its action all the nervous functions are improved, and as we keep the nervous system under control promote assimilation and excretion we find the patient's ills vanishing and we accomplish what otherwise would have been impossible.

A Reliable and Harmless Way to Diminish and Cure Over-fatness.

WILLIAM T. CATHELL, A. M., M. D., Baltimore, Md.

I have neither medicines to sell, secret to extol nor scheme to make money out of the public, as titles like this are apt to suggest, but simply wish to lay before you, the results of nearly five years' observation, upon a reliable and harmless way to diminish over-fatness and the evils it creates.

A FEW FACTS ON THE SUBJECT OF FAT-

That you may have s clearer conception of what is to follow, I shall first remind you that, by the natural law of proportion, fat should constitute about the fifteenth or twentieth part of ones weight, and that a person's heft may vary ten or fifteen pounds either way, from the standard of weight to height without its being significant. that a certain quantity of fat is a blessing, as it not only improves personal appearances, but is necessary to protect the various organs, and to maintain their temperature; and alao, to serve as nutrition in time of need. For these purposes it is stored in cells in various parts of the body, but more plentifully in some parts than in others.

If any one has a much less propor-

tion than one-twentieth, leanness, lankiness, or emaciation is observable, a very much greater proportion than say, a ninth or a sixth, constitutes corpulence, obesity or over-fatness, and although stoutness to a moderate degree, is considered an element of good health, and indicative of the successful working of one's physiology, yet fatness alone is a very poor criterion of health, but on the contrary, it is an element that has the power for serious mischief, because, a very great amount of fat necessarily impedes respiration, circulation, locomotion, digestion and other vital functions, to such a degree, that the person who carries this troublesome bulkiness, is more burdened than blessed.

In very fat persons, all the Celluloadipose Structures become filled to distension, more noticeable about the subcutaneous tissue, the breast and the abdominal walls, also, in the omentum and mesentery; on the surface of the heart, and about the kidney; and if the morbid accumulation grows to be excessive, these all become buried in fat, which mechanically interferes with both function and nutrition.

THE CAUSES OF OVER FATNESS.

According to my observations, the common causes of over-fatness are from Congenitally small lungs with defective oxygenating capacity: Eating excessively of all kinds of food: Want of lung-expanding exercise; and using alcoholics to excess.

THE ANTI-FATS.

There are numerous well-known agents that more or less effectually reduce surplus fat, and also counteract its return. Among these, iodine, bromine, mercury, lead, arsenic, liquor potassium, lemon juice, sour wines, vinegar, purging, sweating, semi-starving, various kinds of baths, smoking and chewing, fish diet, bladder wrack, phytolacca, gulf weed, and various quack nostrums, have each, more or less reputation for diminishing weight.

Many of these have a proper place, and a useful power, when taken sparingly, or for a brief while, but unfortunately, when used in quantities sufficiently strong, and long enough continued, to destroy any considerable amount of fatty tissue, they likewise injure other structures; therefore, are necessarily dangerous to health. Besides, they all act, either by saponifying the fat, or by producing numerical atrophy, either of which exerts such powerful influence on the lymphatic and absorbent systems, that they not only cause re-absorption and distruction of olein; stearin, margarin, protoplasm, nuclei, and other physiological constituents of the fat cells, but go farther, and annihalate myridas of cell-membranes, red blood globules, and other essential elements of the economy; and as these perish, all histologists know vitality is reduced and health is impaired.

It is also well-known, that while destroying fat many of these articles also act as slow poisons, and damage or ruin the alimentary mucous membranes, and the function of digestion; and thus cause mal-assimulation and mal-nutrition, with repugnance to food. This class, therefore, is doubly injurious; and if used too heroically, or continued beyond a certain period; anemia, general debility, marasmus, consumption, or other fatal affections may be induced.

VARIOUS RATIONAL AGENTS.

No one, however fat, wishes to endanger his health by unwise efforts to reduce himself, and many overweighted persons, anxious to throw off naturally, their unnatural burden, and aware of the danger of using anti-fat drugs, determinately avoid them and resort to pedestrianism, bicycling, gymnastics, rowing, massage, electricity, restricted sleep, thyroid extract, skimmed milk and other popular means; while a few begin some dietary system: Banting's, Ortel's, Ebstein's, Bruen's or others, which all aim to limit the supply of elements that form fat, and to increase its re-absorption; and I am glad to say, to the honor of their founders, that every one of these dietary systems with which I am acquainted seems to be based on rational principles.

But ball-and-chain rules, and iron clad regulations, requiring continuous

discomfort, suffering, semi-starvation or abstemious dicting; no difference by whom recommended, are rarely perserved with to a successful degree by persons with simple over-fatness, and we rarely meet any one wreathed in fat, who has not begun on one, or another, or several different plans, and after awhile become either tired, careless or disgusted, and let go.

MY METHOD.

Neither with cases of enormous obesity, nor with celebrities of fabulous proportions, nor with over fat invalids or semi-invalids have I had any experience whatever, but, if any healthy person weighing less than 300 pounds, with simple, uncomplicated over-fatness, whether male or female, wishing to make a fair honest and faithful trial of my plan to diminish over-fatness, will begin and drink a large glass of the artificial Kissingen Water, kept at drug-stores and other soda water fountains, twenty or thirty minutes after each of the three daily meals, one day, and a similar glass of artificial Vichy Water, after each of the three daily meals the next day, and persistently continue to take them thus, week after week, he will begin and gradually lose fat, until he comes down to medium weight and stoutness, and be correspondingly relieved of the discomforts of obesity; after which their use should be discontinued.

A FEW RULES TO OBSERVE.

These are both cheap waters, and may be taken at the counter, or bought in bottles or syphons, or even in five gallon tanks to drink at home. While using them the person should, as a

necessary guide, keep tally on his girth and weight, by taking his measures, and by carefully weighing his body in the same clothes, and on the same accurate scales, every two or three weeks, and if he has lost more than a couple of pounds for each week, take a smaller glass of each, at every drink, and if he has lost less than a couple of pounds for each week, squeeze a few teaspoonfuls of lemon juice into each glass of the Kissingen, to increase its acidity, and also add one teaspoonful of the aromatic spirits of ammonia to each glass of the Vichy, to increase its alkalinity.

He should also lend assistance to the action of the water by using starches, sugars, fats, alcoholics and all other fat forming food, but sparingly; avoid over-eating, and use neither food nor alcoholics, except at the regular meals; also take light suppers, so that from then to breakfast, the longest of the three intervals between meals, there may be the least pabulum for fattening; and the best conditions for reduction, and especially that there may be complete emptiness of the stomach during sleep, so that nature may then utilize some of his surplus fat to meet He should also take the shortage. moderate out-door exercise, on foot or wheel, or in any other way that will increase or deepen his respiration.

RESULTS.

After drinking these waters and following these rules for awhile, he will find that he is losing part of his girth and a couple of pounds of avoirdupois every week, and that the loss consists entirely of useless fat; and that his feelings will all be improved. Just as if there exists some natural antagonism between these waters, taken thus, and adipose tissue; more especially that located in the favorite fatcentres already mentioned.

MODE OF ACTION.

Now, while it is extremely difficult to search out the ultimate of anything in physiology, for instance: Why opium relieves pain and colchicum benefits gout, yet after studying the subject thoughtfully, I am quite sure there exists, either a specific physiological action, or some definite chemical affinity, between artificial Kissingen and Vichy Waters, taken by this rule, and abnormally fat human tissues that results in a lessening of the fat, with neither purging nor sweating, or injury to brain, blood, muscle or general health; but how, or why, is yet debatable.

They may reduce adipose, and prevent further infiltration or storage in either of several ways. One is, by merely inhibiting or controlling the disproportionate activity of fat-cell nutrition; thus placing less fatty pabulum, and more blood, brain muscle, nerve and gland elements, at the disposal of the absorbents, while the simple fatty tissue and oily material of the body, being the most lowly organized, are naturally the first to be removed by the corrected physiological processes.

Or, it may be that they act as alteratives, and restore equilibrium to the nutritive processes, by destroying or neutralizing some morbific fat-forming agency, occult derangment of diges-

tion, or perversion of assimilation, that have been causing diminished oxidation, and a consequent accumulation of fat.

Again, when we study their analyses, and consider the complexness of the potent medicinal ingredients that lie hidden in each glass of these waters, another rational hypothesis arises: Artificial Kissengen being an acidulous saline, and Vichy an alkaline, and both containing salts of calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium and other minerals, in decided and definite quantities, united with carbonic acid and other gasses, it seems logical to suppose, that when alternately mingled with the food pulp or chyme in the stomach and intestines, day after day, their special combination of ingredients, bring about reduction by some chemico-physiological readjustment of the alkalinity and acidity of the blood and the visceral fluids, or possibly, of both humors and solids; and that this readjustment, makes the fat-yielding pabulum less plentiful and less rich, therefore, less favorable for fat-creation. and explains why increase of fatness ceases, and why reabsorption of the surplus contents of the fat-cells begins: and, also, why physiological reduction and reconstruction both result; all uniting to prove that Kissengen and Vichy, taken by this plan, are a reliable combination for preventing increase, and reducing surplus, to the normal proportion of one to fifteen or twenty.

THEIR UNMISTAKABLE POWER.

But, whatever their exact mode of action may be, there certainly exists

some natural and well marked relation between these two waters taken thus, and adipose material that tends to restore a normal balance between the quantity of it, and of other tissues. This has been proven again and again. Some types of fatness, however, reduce more easily and more rapidly than others. The more firm and solid the flesh, and the longer one has been fat, the more slowly it yields. Such an one, if quite fat, and belonging to a fat family, with proportionately small lungs, would require a persistence with K. and V., methodically for five or six months, or even a longer period.

In addition: They not only reduce over-fatness, but also tend to permanently correct the irregular and excessive fat-making activity on which it depends without the slightest injury to health. The person gradually becomes thinner, and looks and feels younger and more active, as his (or her) superabundance disappears. The skin being a healthy and elastic tissue, also correspondingly, contracts leaving neither flabbiness nor wrinkles, bagginess or crow's-feet, while brain, muscle, nerve, blood and glandular nutrition and strength, all remain normal; proving that this method does not cause either pathological diminution, or morbid shrivelling, from inanition; or loss of strength, with cachexy, from degeneration; as the various "Anti-fat" blood depuratives, and glandular eliminatives are notoriously apt to do.

To properly appreciate the truth of this statement it must be remembered that a person in normal flesh, has as much blood, and usually better blood, than a similar person whose weight has been ever so much increased by fat, and that K. and V., act on the fat and not on either the blood, the glands or the bowels.

HOW FIRST OBSERVED.

My attention was first called to the peculiar power of this combination, over fat, fully five years ago, in this way: Mr. McK—, a hearty looking, middle aged gentleman, who was consulting me for an unimportant affection of the throat, informed me that in addition to this, he had lost about thirty pounds of fat within the last half year, without sickness, loss of appetite, or other apparent cause, and that he was anxious to discover the cause.

On inquiry I gleaned nothing important, except that for several months he had been following the habit of drinking artificial Kissingen and Vichy Waters daily, under the belief, that being called for so often by soda water patrons, they must be both safe and salutary.

His throat being better he soon passed from my care, with his loss-ofweight mystery unsolved.

The following year Mr. J. H. H—, a young man of uncommonly lean visage and notable leanness in general, asked me the cause of his losing nearly nine pounds in weight. Among other things I learned that for a year or more, he and a companion, had been daily visitors to a near-by soda water fountain; and tiring of the various soda waters; they had changed five or six months before to Kissingen and Vichy, and that shortly thereafter they

both noticed that they were getting thinner and thinner.

Remembering Mr. McK—'s mystery and putting this case and that together, I told him of the resemblance, and advised him to discontinue K. and V., immediately. Emaciation shortly ceased and under tissue-building tonics he gradually got back what had been abstracted from his scanty stock of fat.

Feeling quite sure that I now had a clue to the mystery, I sought out Mr. McK—, to tell him, but suspecting the waters himself, he had long since quit them, and his loss of weight had promptly ceased, making him quite sure as to the cause.

A few months after this, my friend McK—, called at my office with a young Canadian bar-tender, whom he had incidentally met, and wished me also to see. His weight, under the liberal use of K. and V., had fallen during the past summer and fall, from 223 to 180 pounds. He explained to me, that, being a bar-tender, he was kept in constant contact with liquor drinking, and being pledged against all intoxicants, yet, not wishing to offend customers, he would take a dozen or more ordinary glasses of either K. or V., daily.

He further informed me that his decrease in weight, and a striking rejuvenescence in his appearance, activity and feelings, began shortly after commencing this habit. His lessening in weight has also ceased promptly after Mr. McK— had apprised him of the cause, and he quit them.

This was more than three years ago. His size still remains at comfortable stoutness, and his weight keeps below 200 pounds.

THE PROPER HOURS AND QUANTITIES.

Anxious to utilize this discovery, and determined to neglect nothing in the pursuit of so important a truth, K. and V., have since been experimented with by me, and by others, on different fatladen persons, at various hours, and in varying quantities, and as the result, I would recommend their use, in the quantities, and at the hours already mentioned, since these, in my opinion, constitute the most effective time and quantity.

At a recent interview, this young Canadian told me that always fearing his superabundant fat may again force him above ordinary stoutness, he has again adopted the habit of drinking a few glasses of K. and V., daily, for ten or fifteen days, two or three times a year.

Governed by this, and a few other cases, I would advise those with smaller degrees of over-fatness, who wish to effect a slight and gradual reduction of size; and also those merely seeking to reduce chin, bust, or abdominal fat, or to keep their general bulk down to the natural, to drink K. and V., for a few weeks now and then, instead of adhering rigidly to the regular system.

When the excess is chiefly in the abdomen, causing what is called "large stomach," wearing a snug abdominal supporter, or a moderately tight abdominal binder while pursuing the method makes the fat disappear from this locality much more promptly.

My father, Dr. D. W. Cathell, has recently at my request, tested this

method on more than a dozen cases of over-fatness with favorable results, and I hold in my hand now the records of eleven cases, seven males and four females, who have used K. and V., more or less methodically with the following positive results: A fat grocer reduced from 310½ pounds to 289 in eleven weeks. A bar-keeper reduced from 223 pounds to 118 in nineteen weeks. A lawyer reduced from 191 to 173 in fourteen weeks. Young realestate agent from 173 to 151 in twelve weeks. Clergyman reduced 16 pounds in nine weeks. Lady, aged 28, from $286\frac{1}{2}$ to 264 pounds in thirteen weeks. Stout actress from 173 to 166 in seven weeks. Young English lady from 149 to 142 in five weeks. Conductor on steam cars from 183 to 174 in six weeks. Lady, aged 41, from $173\frac{1}{2}$ to $160\frac{1}{2}$ in eleven weeks, and that of a well-known physician who was reduced by an irregular use of K. and V., from 211 to 197 in nine weeks.

Fortified by such observations, I do not hesitate to assert that:

THE HEAVY LADEN

who are suffering with the fat-forming diathesis, and wish to reduce their surplus to healthy limits, and to regulate its further formation can do so by avoiding over-eating, limiting the use of sugary and starchy articles, fatty and oily food and the alcoholics; and drinking artificial Kissingen and Vichy Waters, by the rules already mentioned.

Based on equally clear proof, I am equally ready to assert that the lean, the puny, the slim, the pale and the flabby; those with weak hearts, irreg-

ulae circulation or poor vitality; together with all that numerous class of:

FEATHER WEIGHTS

whose percentage of fatty-tissue is so scanty, that they should either try to increase the number and fullness of their fat-cells, else let them remain as they are, and ought to seek good, nutritious food, fresh air and moderate exercise, and avoid mineral waters in general, Kissingen and Vichy in particular.

I prefer the artificial K. and V. waters to the natural because the latter are brought by the cargo and car load and much of it becomes so stale before use as to be wholly unreliable, while the artificial can be made by any manufacturer of mineral waters, from the powder that represents the waters which flow when the springs are at their best.—The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

A MEDICO LEGAL POINT.

Susanville, Cal., Aug. 3, 1897. Editor C. M. C. Journal:—Some few days ago the body of a man was discovered in the Susan River, floating face upward. On the evening before at 9 o'clock he was seen alive.

An inquest was held. An old school physician was summoned to examine the body, which he did as I think in a very superficial manner, and came to the conclusion that deceased met his death by asphyxia or drowning and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict to that effect. Notwithstanding there were marks of violence about deceased's head, and threats had been

made against deceased on the evening before.

I would like to ask a few questions just for my own satisfaction.

Could a physician state positively that death was caused from drowning or asphyxia, without holding an autopsy? (none was held in this case).

Is it a fact that a body would rise to the surface and float 10 or 12 hours after death had it been produced by asphyxia?

Do not all bodies of people who have been drowned sink to the bottom and remain there till the gasses of decomposition accumulate sufficiently to bring them to the surface? And does it not take a longer period than 10 or 12 hours to accomplish this?

On the other hand: Suppose deceased had met his death from other causes besides asphyxia and life been extinct before he was thrown into the river, does it not seem quite probable that he would have floated?

The question is, was deceased really accidentally drowned or did he meet his death from the hands of an assassin and was he thrown into the river to cover up the crime?

Please give your opinion and let us hear from some of the many readers of Our Journal in regard to the case.

G. L. COATES, M. D.

Small Colleges.

We have heard so much of the desirability of large educational institutions that it is refreshing to hear something from the other side.

Secretary Wilson is quoted in the Chicago Record as saying that he believes in the multiplication of small colleges. "The nearer you get the colleges to the people the more people you will get into the colleges. I don't believe in the centralization of educational facilities. The fewer pupils a professor has the more attention he can give them, and while, of course, he ought to have enough to provide him a decent compensation, he ought not to have more than he can handle."

In this connection, a student who had attended one of the great Eastern medical colleges, where the class numbered about 800, remarked that in three weeks at one of the smaller Chicago colleges he had received more clinical instruction than in three years at the unwieldy Eastern school.—Alkaloidal Clinic.

Treatment of Retroversion or Prolapse of the Uterus.

M. E. VAN METER, San Francisco.

The treatment of retroversion or prolapse of the uterus, seems to be the most important subject that is engaging the attention of the leading gynecologist, both in this and European countries. It seems that the concensus of opinion, on both sides of the water, is, that some kind of "fixation", or, in other words, some surgical measure is the only treatment that is founded on principle, or is of any permanency, whatever. A future pregnancy, with its dreaded train—real or imaginary—of evil results, being the great "bug-

bear" that stands in the way. Hence there is no other branch in gynecology; especially, surgical gynecology, that has engaged closer attention, caused a greater diversity of opinions with their consequent varied methods of proceedure, nor has that proven more puzzling and unsatisfactory to the gynecologist.

One writer will advocate "ventral" fixation. Another will object, giving many reasons, some plausible, and some otherwise; but the chief objection being the train of evil that might follow a future pregnancy. Another will advocate stitching the tubes, close up to the womb, to the abdominal wall, claiming that this method will avoid the troubles in case of pregnancy that follow a fixation of the fundus. it can be readily seen that this method makes a veritable death trap, into which a loop of the intestines might slip. Another will advocate operating through the vagina, stitching the fundus or tubes to the peritoneum. Another, operating in the same way, would make the fixation to the base of the bladder. Another would stitch the tubes to the sides of the fundus, thus shortening the tubes. Another would do Alexander's operation; while another would open the abdomen, fold the ligaments on themselves and stitch them there.

Each and all of these methods have their advocates. Each one claiming advantages for his particular method, and at the same time pointing out the disadvantages of the other methods. And the advantage claimed, in nearly every case, is, that there will be less evil results in case of a future pregnancy; showing that the great desideratum is to do an operation that will be effectual and permanent, and without evil consequence in case of pregnancy, or else to prevent a future pregnancy. Since we can not do the former, let us look to the latter for relief.

Now, as to preventing pregnancy, almost everything has been tried that could be thought of by the profession or conjured by the laiety, both in cases where it was necessary to prevent child-bearing, and where it was done to please the fancy of some one who was trying to shirk the responsibilities of motherhood, either because she did not wish to be troubled with children, or because she had not the right to have them. So far every means that has been adopted has proven a failure in some case. What seems to be a good protection to one woman, is an utter failure with another.

My method of preventing pregnancy —that of ligating the tubes—will always be effectual and permanent in every case. The woman is not emasculated, being left, anatomically and sexually, as she was before. She will never be having miscarriages, intentionally, nor because she has submitted to some one of the many methods of fixation. Now, since we have arrived at a stage of surgical science where we can open the abdomen with impunity; and since all experienced operators must admit that a ventral fixation is the most permanent and effectual; especially when the misplacement is associated with a cystocele or rectocele, or both, which can be relieved by this method of fixation, by carrying the womb high up, and can not be relieved by any other method; their great objection to this method, being the anticipated trouble in case of a future pregnancy; and I having overcome that difficulty by tying the tubes, thus killing the "Bug-bear" that stood in the way; and since it does not add to the hazard of the operation, as the tubes can be easily and quickly tied at the time of the ventral fixation; and as the woman is robbed of nothing in symmetry, sexual happiness, or otherwise, by this method of preventing pregnancy, I shall most certainly advocate and follow the practice of ventral fixation, and ligation of the tubes in preference to all others.

As I have said, with a possibility of a future pregnancy removed, ventral fixation is the most permanent, safest and best, and will relieve other morbid conditions, such as cystocele or rectocele, which no other method of fixation will do. And as the danger, with our present methods of surgery, can not be called great, I can not see wherein a reasonable objection to ventral fixation, can be advanced.

The Number of Physicians and Medical Schools in the United States.

An interesting statistical article on the medical colleges, physicians, etc., of the United States, based on the last edition of Polk's Medical and Surgical Register and the census of 1890, appears in the Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly of recent date.

According to the above authority,

the ratio of physicians of all kinds in the United States is about one to six hundred and thirteen of the population. This estimate is based on a population of sixty-five millions, and one hundred and six thousand of the physicians are thought to come under the head of "regular," while twenty-six thousand represent the Eclectic, homeopathic, physio-medico, and other sects, together with professional quacks and irregular in general. They are distributed throughout the Union in the various States and Territories as follows:

State	Population	No of physicians.	P	atio of opulation.
Alabama	1,513,017	1,609	1-	940.3
Alaska	32,052		1-6	410.0
Arizona	59,620	95	1-	638,1
Arkansas	1,128,179	1,841	1-	558.5
California	1,208,130	3,152	1-	383.4
Colorado	412,198	918	1-	449.0
Connecticu	t 746,258	1,139	1-	666.9
Delaware	168,493	239	1-	704.5
D. C.	230,392	857	1-	264.2
Florida	391,422	764	1.	512.3
Georgia	1,837,353	2,021	1-	901.5
Idaho	84,385	109	1-	772.3
Illinois	3,826,351	7,331	1-	521.9
Indiana	2,192,404	4,778	1-	458.8
Indian Ty	172,321	291	1-	592.3
Iowa	1,911,896	3,400	1-	562.4
Kansas	1,427,096	2,210	1-	645.6
Kentucky	1,858,635	3,104	1-	598.8
Louisiana	1,818,587	1,460	1-	766.2
Maine	661,086	1,164	1-	
Maryland	1,042,390	2,003	1-	520.4
Mass.	2,238,943			555.2
Michigan	2,093,889			561.3
Minnesota	1,301,826	The state of the s		826.0
Miss.	1,289,600	1,397		

Missouri	2,679,184	4,736	1-	565.7			
Montana	132,159	247	1-	575.5			
Nebraska	1,058,910	1,595					
Nevada	45,761	48	1-	953.3			
N. H.	376,530	669	1-	562.6			
N. J.	1,444,933	1,844	1-	783.5			
N. Mex.	153,593	97	1-1	,584.5			
New York	5,997,853	11,132	1-	538.7			
N. C.	1,617,947	1,358	1-1	,191.4			
N. D.	182,719	203	1.	900.1			
Ohio	3,672,316	7,575	1-	484.7			
Oklahoma	61,834	356	1-	189.7			
Oregon	313,767	653	1-	480.5			
Penn.	5,258,014	8,439	1-	623.0			
R. I.	345,506	543	1-	536.3			
S. C.	1,151,149	1,060	1-	991.7			
S. D.	328,808	364	1-	903.4			
Tenn.	1,767,518	3,079	1-	574.0			
Texas	2,235,523	4,617	1-	484.2			
Utah	207,905	254	1-	818.5			
Vermont	332,422	626	1.	531.0			
Virginia	1,655,890	1,978	1-	847.3			
Wash.	349,390	650	1-	537.5			
W. V.	762,794	1,236	1-	536.4			
Wis.	1,686,880			854.9			
Wyoming	60,705			1,011.7			
The medical schools number shout							

The medical schools number about one hundred and seventy-five. Of these one hundred and twenty are regular, nineteen homeopathic, seven Eclectic, two physio-medico, twelve unclassified. Eight are for women specially; five of these being regular, two homeopathic, and one Eclectic. In eight of the other colleges women are permitted to matriculate, and four are exclusively for colored people.—

Scientific American.

" A Dope Story."

In next issue of Our Journal, by Lyman Watkins, M. D., of Ohio.

RECTAL PATHOLOGY IN LUNG TROUBLE.

There is an intimate nervous connection between the organs of respiration and the tissues about the anus. The abdomen is bounded practically by two diaphragms; an upper one, which separates it from the heart and lungs, and a lower one, which forms the floor of the pelvis, the posterior part of which constitutes the tissues which support Like a pair of twins, these the anus. diaphragms sympathize with each other in their action. Coughing, sneezing; laughing, breathing, sighing, speaking—every effort which involves the entrance and exit of air into the lungs calls into play the upper diaphragm. It rises and falls in the regular rhythm of respiration, or contracts suddenly and violently as in coughing or sneezing, or doubles itself into profound contortions of muscular effort in laughing, coughing, etc. And as surely as a shadow clings to the object which casts it, hugging it closely regardless of the rate of speed or its direction, so surely does the lower diaphragm or the floor of the pelvis repeat with remarkable fidelity both the rhythm and the intensity of the action of the upper diaphram. This sympathetic and mutual activity on the part of these twin structures is accomplished by intimate nervous connections, which can be readilly demonstrated upon the cadaver or gleaned from any standard work upon the human anatomy, or verified by observations upon the living body. As the rapidity and depth of diaphragmatic respirations

A MONUMENT TO PROF. JOHN KING, M. D.

are instantaneously echoed by the pelvic floor, abnormal conditions and contractions and degrees of inactivity and immobility on the part of the pelvic floor modify to the exact extent of their existence the freedom of action and degree of tension of the upper diaphragm. These two diaphragms are twins for life. They suffer together and enjoy together. They work together and they play together. They not only relax and contract together, each supporting the other, but they suffer and writhe and neglect the proper performance of their functions This is the reason why in common. rectal troubles are so prone to induce affections of the lungs, and also why lung troubles aggravate and retard the recovery of rectal difficulties. The fact is, that patients suffering from lung troubles always, without exception, present upon examination some form of rectal pathology, and the lung trouble perpetuates and aggravates the rectal disorder, and the rectal disorder on the other hand, aggravates and protracts the lung trouble. This fact has not been fully appreciated by the medical profession and it will be a good many years yet in all probably before they realize the importance of correcting rectal pathology as an aid in the cure of all forms of diseases of the lungs .- Journal of Orificial Surgery.

A Whole Klondyke,

Of physician's instruments and supplies can be seen at the rooms of N. W. Mallery, Crocker Building, San Francisco. Moreover, if you wish it, he'll sell 'em,

A MONUMENT TO PROFESSOR JOHN KING, M. D.

To be built from profits accruing from
—" THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE CAR."—

The following communication was mailed to OUR JOURNAL, in leaflet form, by Prof. J. U. Lloyd, and we take the liberty of publishing it in full for the benefit of our readers. It is needless to add that all Coast Eclectics will join with us heartily in doing what we can to promote this worthy object. ED.

This communication is mailed only to those who the writer has reason to believe will esteem it a privilege to unite with other friends in honoring the memory of a man loved by all who knew him. Before entering into details, in justice to those concerned it should be stated that Prof. King left his family in comfortable circumstances, and consequently, that this movement is not one of charity. Upon the contrary, the purpose is to extend to the many admirers of Prof. King an opportunity to express their appreciation of a man whose name is conspicuous in connection with the development of the American Materia Medica, whose books are read in many lands, and whose voice lingers still in the ears of thousands of physicians who listened to his teachings. Possibly other methods might be employed to accomplish the object more directly, but, could Prof. King advise with us, there can be no question but that he would delight in associating himself with "The Right Side of the Car." All who knew him and read the little story will perceive that it is such as would have been congenial to his taste. Few who receive this note will deny themselves

the privilege of having their names recorded in the volume that is to be presented to Mrs. King when the monument is dedicated, and few who knew Prof. King, listened to his teachings, or studied his books, will feel like permitting a monument fund to be collected in behalf of his memory without contributing their trifle to the worthy project.

Were the object simply the raising of a fund, this could be accomplished without great effort by voluntary contributions from a limited number of Eclectic physicians and personal friends who would gladly donate the desired amount. The intention, however, is to permit all to share alike in this testimonial, and there must be an entire absence of the donation phase, which would be distasteful to Mrs. King as well as others. In order that this object may be unquestionably attained, the souvenir book to be printed for each subscriber will be made a work of art and in itself worth the price asked. In this connection it should be stated that the author has been importuned by numbers persons who have listened to the story titled "The Right Side of the Car," to publish this book for the story alone, and has agreed to do so in regular edition, which will ultimately be placed before the general public; but the volume now under consideration is to be a thing in itself, exquisite, dainty, a gem, and as herein announced, will be offered as a souvenir, and only to those believed to be interested in the work of Prof. King. In addition to the booklet, each subscriber will be presented with a portrait of Prof. King, with facsimile of his autograph signature, suitable for framing. Probably, the majority of those to whom this announcment is sent would be only too glad to obtain the volume offered herein were there no other motive than the securing of this exquisite specimen of the bookmaker's art for a holiday gift.

It will be seen from the description to follow that this edition of "The Right Side of the Car" will surely grace any table or parlor, and while the author must defer to the opinions of others concerning its contents he may be pardoned for saying to his friends that he has spared no pains in attempting to bring to the reader a mind-view that permits of no higher ideal or inspiring comparison. He has endeavored to lead to a conception both of the pure in spirit and the sublime in nature, and has not spared himself in order that the brightness of that other side of the car and of the sky scene beyond may be heightened by contrasted shadows. If the result of the descriptive effort gives pleasure to those who read the story; to those who love the memory of Prof. King, our genial friend of other days; to those who have felt the inspiration that comes to the traveler who from the desert catches for the first time a glimpse of the grandest of all American mountains, and to Mrs, King for whom a special volume of this book will be bound and presented, wherein will be engraved the name of each friend who contributes to the King Monument Fund, the author will be satisfied to have been

a means to assist in attaining the desired end.

The following personal letter from Mrs. King, which came in response to the query asking her approval of the scheme, will illustrate the kindly feeling with which she views the spontaneous tribute that no doubt will spring from every section of our land.

North Bend, Ohio, July 17, 1897. My DEAR PROF. LLOYD:-To honor and love the dead is one of the most beautiful features of human nature. I am not surprised therefore that one who was so very near and dear to my husband, should have developed the plan of extending to all who reverence the memory of Dr. King, an opportunity to give tangible expression to this sacred sentiment. The practical application of this design you have made contingent upon my approval of it. Under the deepest and tenderest promptings of my heart I do truly and gratefully approve, and my warmest and most earnest thanks go out to you for your great part in this matter, while I cordially thank in advance all who may co-operate in this beautiful movement.

I am with sincere gratitude, yours very truly, Phebe A. King.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BOOKLET.

The "Right Side of the Car" written by John Uri Lloyd, will be printed by the University Press, Boston; it will be illustrated by Mr. J. Augustus Knapp, who illustrated Etidorhpa; the cover will be designed by Mr. Theodore Brown Hapgood, Jr., who designed the cover for the Christmas Century Magazine, 1896; and the book will be issued by R. G. Badger & Co., Publishers and Importers of Books in Belleslettres, Boston. The publishers des-

cribe the souvenir volume as follows:

"The Right Side of the Car," a story of the Northern Pacific Railway, by John Uri Lloyd. Author's limited edition. Each copy of this special edition with a special inscription, will be signed by the author. It will contain four full-page illustrations in Imperial Japanese Vellum; an initial letter and a tail-piece by J. Augustus Knapp; and cover designs by Theodore Brown Hapgood, Jr., stamped in full gold. Printed by John Wilson & Son, at the University Press, Boston, on Raisdall Hand-made Paper, with imbricated title-page. 8vo. Full cloth, gilt top, and untrimmed edges. 68 pages. \$2.00.

It will be seen that no expense or trouble is to be spared to make this exquisite Belles-lettres publication in every way worthy of the occasion for which it will be issued.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

Since the Author's edition of "The Right Side of the Car" will be in every way a beautiful present, many subscribers will desire to take this method of making a holiday gift to a friend or relative.

This seems particularly appropriate in the present case, for Dr. King was born January 1, 1813, and the coming New Year will therefore be the 85th anniversary of his birth.

The book will accordingly be mailed promptly during the first part of December, thus enabling those to whom this offer is extended an opportunity to provide in advance an appropriate holiday gift.

In this connection it must be remembered that this exquisite volume is to be printed specially for the King Fund subscribers, and that no copies of the dainty booklet will be offered to the general book-trade.

This being the case, no subscription can be received after a limited period; for it takes considerable time to make books of this quality, and there will be no extra copies. Those desirous of obtaining the volume should forward their subscriptions at once, as copies will be printed only for those who remit the price (\$2.00) with the order.

Immediately on receipt of the necessary amount, the fund will be placed in trust for this special purpose, and a Committee on Monument selected, one member being appointed by Mrs. King, one member by Prof. E. J. Farnum, M. D., the President of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and one by the undersigned. This committee will report to the National Association at its coming meeting in Omaha. The stone is to be placed over the grave of Prof. King.

Respectfully, John Uri Lloyd, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Surgical Work.

The following is a report of some work done during the past month by Prof. Van Meter, at the Homeopathic Hospital and in private practice. Let us hear from others.

Case 1. Boy fifteen years old, partial paresis of left side, gaping mouth and idiotic look. Tight and adherent phymosis. Circumcision followed by general improvement.

Case 2. Removal of right mamma,

in a man, for a hard growth. Removed left mamma a few months ago for same trouble.

Case 3. Young lady clerking in store, constant pain left side, and painful menstruation; gradually getting worse every month. Removed left ovary and tied tube on right side. Perfect recovery, and has menstruated once since operation without any pain whatever.

Case 4. Encysted hydrocele in a child two years old, Dr. Scott's patient. Incised scrotum, button-holed cyst and packed with gauze. Uneventful recovery.

Case 5. Babe two weeks old, patient of Dr. Miller's. Fretful and almost constant priapism. Adherent phymosis. Circumcision was followed by relief of symptoms.

Case 6. An old lady with lacerated perinæum, rectocele and cystocele. Did an extensive anterior colporrhaphy and a perineorrhaphy, and at the same time removed a urethral caruncle. Now in hospital.

Case 7. Child with spastic contraction of flexor muscles of left leg. Found an adherent phymosis with great sensitiveness of the parts. Circumcision, followed by rapid improvement.

Case 8. A lady with growth on chin, apparently of malignant nature.

Case 9. Child three years old, patient of Dr. Hunsaker's. Dislocation of shoulder at time of birth, with fibrous anchylosis of shoulder joint. Broke up adhesions, giving child excellent use of arm.

Case 10. Mr. T—, fistula in ano; operation; cured.

Case 11. Uterine polypus. Severe hemorrhages; removed polypus, cured.

Case 12. Young lady from country, patient of Dr. Scott's, had needle in her hand for more than a year; had been operated twice before by different doctors, without success. Removed the needle with but little trouble. This case was interesting from the fact that the lady would faint if at any time she accidentally pressed on the hand at the point where the needle was located.

Case 13. Bad laceration of cervix, threatening malignancy; amputated cervix.

Case 14. Cystic tumor on forehead. Operation; cured.

Case 15. Varicocele in young man. Operation; cured.

Cases 16, 17, 18 and 19 were fractures of the forearm.

Case 20. Pelvic abscess. Opened through vagina and drained.

Case 21. Dislocation of acromial end of clavicle.

Case 22. Child ten weeks old, Dr. Scott's patient, could urinate only by drops; very fretful and general bad condition. Found phimosis, adherent down to and partly covering the meatus. Performed circumcision with immediate relief.

Radiographer.

E. Fleischman, Radiographer, X-Ray Laboratory, 611 Sutter St., San Francisco. Hours, 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 P. M. Telephone, Green 391. Prices on application. Appointments to suit your convenience. Personal inspection invited. Department: Eye, Ear, Kose and Throat.

CONDUCTED BY PROF. CORNWALL.

In reply to Dr. Bissell's article in August number of this journal would say that it is quite common for the eye to become myopic after the age of fifty through swelling of the lens which condition is almost always followed by cataract. The strange characteristics of Dr. Bissell's case are (a) the extreme myopia and (b) its persistence so long without cataract.

I can trace no connection between the deafness and the eye affection.

Apropos of this I will report a case of mine. It is one of cure of cataract of one eye with the loss of the crystalline lens and a return of the accommodative power of this structure. This case differed in no characteristic from the ordinary one of cataract only the presence of very severe and protracted cranial neuralgia and which pointed back of the eyes more than other places. For this galvanism was used for several months. I have no idea if the electricity created resorption of opaque lens material—I leave that for the decision of the reader—but the fact remains that the opacity did disappear and that the patient saw perfecly at a distance, and could read ordinary print at twelve inches. He was sixty years of age and had worn glasses for a number of years for presbyopia.

GELSEMIUM FOR NEURALGIA OF THE FIFTH.

It falls to my lot, as to that of any specialist in my line, to treat many cases of neuralgia of the fifth nerve.

This comes, as is evident, from the fact that oculists treat affections of the head alone.

In the last half year I have had an experience with gelsemium that is very interesting and think I ought to give it to the readers of Our Journal. I have already reported two of the cases but will do so again. The first was nasal congestion the result of la grippe, the second from one sided congestion in the region of the superior nasal meatus which afterwards developed into polypus. The third was from optic nerve disease and had lasted four years, the fourth was from nasal hypertrophies with hyperæsthesia creating cough and pain.

The guiding symptom for the gelsemium was the full and frequent pulse with evident determination of blood to the head. I prescribed this drug in one case for neuralgia of the fifth where these symptoms were absent and there was no relief. In the four cases mentioned first the relief was quick and pronounced and by continued administration of the drug a complete cure was wrought. Don't forget your gelsemium when you have a case of pain about the head from whatever cause providing the pulse is frequent full and that there be evidence of determination of blood to the part.

DOCTOR:—Your library is not complete without the HYPNOTIC MAGAZINE. Cost of this handsome monthly, including premium book on suggestive Therapentics is only One Dollar (\$1.00) a year. Send for Sample Copy.

The Psychic Publishing Co.
56--5th Avenue, Chicago.

Medical Societies.

"Our Transactions."

Extracts from letters received by Dr. B. Stetson, Sec'y and Editor.

DEAR SIR:—Your copy of the Transactions was received in due course and we want to express our appreciation of the substantial manner in which it is gotten up and the many items of useful information contained therein. It is a credit to your Society and State.

THE WM. S. MERRELL CHEM. Co. Cincinnati, O., 7-8-'97.

By George Merrell, Pres.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I am in receipt of your excellent copy of Proceedings of State Society and certainly rejoice in your prosperity as a body. The California E. M. Society is built the right way, thank God.

J. H. McDonald, M. D. Olympia, Wash.

Volume of Transactions arrived all O. K. Thanks—it is just splendid. I look upon it as more valuable according to its size than any other book I have, because I know its statements are reliable. Dr. M. B. Mallery.

Los Gatos, Cal.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Received the volume of Transactions which I consider a great addition to Eclectic literature. I hope your State will continue to publish a volume yearly.

G. W. Boskowitz, M. D., Dean. E. M. C. of the city of N. Y.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Your Transactions are very commendable. The California Eclectics are coming to the front.

Their papers published indicate the right kind of zeal. The book is attractive and the work is an honor to our school and California Eclectics in particular. E. Younkin, M. D., Dean. American Med. College, St. Louis.

Eclectic Medical Gleaner.

"Transactions of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California, for 1896." Edited by B. Stetson, M.D., Secretary.

We congratulate the California brethren upon the good work done, as is evidenced by this neatly cloth-bound volume of nearly 200 pages. It is illustrated by half-tones of the various officers and in every respect is a very creditable book. The papers printed show as much modern eclecticism as those of any State in the union; indeed, much more than do many. The California Eclectic Medical Society is ECLECTIC. It does not require an expert analysis to differentiate between its works and that of some other school. Eclecticism is stamped indellibly upon its papers. We hope that the Society will be able to thus place itself on record every year. The California Eclectic, who is not a member of the Society in good standing is only half and half—in honor and enjoyment.

Texas Eclectic Medical Association.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Texas Eclectic Medical Association at Dallas, Texas, Oct. 19 and 20, 1897. Arrangement and reception committee: W. Dethreage, M. D.; J. T. Baker, M. D.; J. H. Mitchell, M. D., and D. T. Morgan, M. D.

Welcome address by Prof. M. Theo. Edgerton, President of Oak Cliff College. Response by G. W. Johnson, M. D., San Antonia, Texas.

Work arranged in nine sections all

in charge of live men.

For the benefit of the ladies, and to insure a more enjoyable and profitable meeting, the directors have selected "Oak Cliff" College as headquarters and place of meeting. Oak Cliff is known world wide as one of the most beautiful spots in the South.

The college is a magnificent institution, with all modern improvements and advantages.

Board and lodging will be furnished at the college for the very low sum of \$1.00 per day. The State Fair being in progress at this time, there will be a maximum rate of \$5.00 from all parts of the State. Never before has there been such inducements for a large attendance as this year presents. No true Eclectic can afford to absent himself from this meeting.

Dr. W. J. Bell, President. Dr. L. S. Downs, Secretary.

Mississippi Valley Medical Association.

Meeting at 1 ouisvill, Oct. 5-6-7-8, 1897.

The Executive Committee met recently at Louisville, in conjunction with the local Committee of Arrangements, the following being present; Drs. Stucky, Grant, Mathews, Love, Holloway and Reynolds. It was determined to make the coming meeting the largest and best in the history of the Association, and everything points to a fulfillment of this endeavor. The Railroads will make a round-trip rate of one and a third fare, or probably The address on Surgery one fare. will be delivered by Dr. J. B. Murphy, Chicago; the address on Medicene by Dr. John V. Shoemaker, Philadelphia. Title of papers should be sent to Dr.H. W. Loeb, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

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DR. C. N. MILLER, Managing Editor.

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Expression is essential to growth. We cordially invite all Eclectic physicians who would keep abreast with the times to make frequent use of our columns.

To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

This Journal will be issued on the first day of the month.

Let all communications be addressed and money orders be made payable to the

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL,

1422 Folsom Street,

San Francisco

California.

Editorial.

Rectal Diseases and Mental Alienation.

An uncommonly interesting case was presented at Maclean Hospital during the month of July. It was one of the striking illustrations of the influence which rectal irritations may exert upon the mind to produce insanity. Mrs. A., a married lady about 49 years of age, pleasantly situated in a comfortable home in a town in the Sierras, of robust bodily health apparently, began manifesting peculiar mental symptoms in the neighborhood of two years ago, and the morbid condition slowly increased from that time. Every third or fourth day there was an aggravation of the symptoms, the patient became irritable and morose, inclined to quarrel with her best friends, and imagined many strange and improbable things. Sometimes she would remain up and about the house the entire night without reasonable cause, and more than once she left her bed and ran away into the darkness, to remain until found far from home after daylight the following morning. At such times she imagined that strange influences were upon her, and that it was necessary for her to get her feet upon the ground in order to shake them off.

After much treatment by local physicians she was finally brought to San Francisco, to the home of her daughter who is a resident here, for the purpose of ultimately transferring her to some place where special treatment might be directed to her case, and where restraint might be put upon her actions when necessary. On account of her peculiarities her daughter soon became afraid to be left alone with her, and, at the advice of Prof. Gere, who prescribes for her son, she was brought to our Hospital for treatment.

Various quieting medicines, such as passiflora, scutellaria, pulsatilla, California poppy, etc., were tried, apparently with some good effect, but her bad days would come on, when she was restless, erratic, suspicious and irritable, and when she required constant surveillance. Upon one occasion she disappeared mysteriously, in the forenoon, and was not found until evening, when she arrived at her daughter's house, a few blocks away, with a somewhat incoherent account of her day's

wanderings. She was induced to return to us the following day, and a thorough investigation of her case was insisted upon by her friends.

The family history showed no indications of heredity taint and there was no evidence of previous mental shock or trial to account for the unbalance.

Shortly before the beginning of the morbid symptoms she had suffered an attack of dysentery while on a summer visit to Indiana. It was noticed that the patient made rather frequent visits to the lavatory, though she denied that her bowels were a source of trouble to her, and indignantly refused to submit to an examination of the rectum, as she remarked, "the doctors always wanted to be making examinations." When pressed in this particular she became angry, and insisted that the subject be permanently dropped.

After trying for two weeks to induce her to submit to an examination the writer became convinced that nothing but force would succeed, and her friends proposed that this be resorted to, and finally urged it so strongly that, with the concurrence of Drs. Gere and Janes, the patient was forcibly chloroformed, the sphincter stretched, and pockets, piles, and papillægalore were removed.

From that hour the patient became her old self. And, though indignant at the unceremonious manner with which she had been treated, she soon became forgiving, and finally grateful. Her whilom mental peculiarities all disappeared, and she is now happily domiciled in the home of her daughter, who is completely satisfied with the result.

H.T.W.

Dr. Maclean.

Though Dr. Maclean is doing fairly well, he is not improving as rapidly as might be expected of a younger man with similar injuries. Professors Gere and Van Meter, after carefully examining the wounds on Sunday, 29th ult., had this to say: "The wounds are all about healed, except where the ball was extracted from the shoulder. From this wound there is a discharge of pus. There are evidently some small fragments of bone still remaining, which may necessitate opening up the wound for their removal; but we think best to wait a few days, hoping that they will of themselves work out, and thus save a second operation,"

The Wave of Prosperity.

Hanford, Kings Co. Cal., Aug. 16, '97

DEAR EDITOR:—Inclosed please find one dollar and a half to apply on payment of my subscription to your valuable journal for the year 1897.

I can't afford to be without Our Journal and beg your pardon for so long delay in sending the money. I have been kept very busy the past three months, in fact am nearly always busy, but especially of late. Times are better here than they have been for a number of years, which is fully proven by the prompt settlement of accounts, new and old, by the citizens of this country.

I wish you were privileged to accompany me on one of my daily drives through the beautiful farms of this county and witness the activity manifested in handling the products of field, orchard and vineyard, and thus relieve the monotony of city life.

Wishing success to our faithful exponent, the California Medical Journal and its Editor, I am very truly your brother in the cause of Eclecticism.

J. M. BOND, M. D.

The foregoing is the first swash of "the wave" we have heard; the first and only hopeful letter we have received in four long, weary years. If all of the two hundred and fitty of our delinquent subscribers would at once migrate to Kings County, it would be a consummation devoutly to be wished. Ed.

Our Hospital.

Of the friends of Maclean Hospital in San Francisco, we ask for donations of clean, old muslin, flannel, linen, etc., for bandages and other use in our Hospital. We find a crying need for these things, and know that much material of the kind is thrown away which would be of great service to us. Kindly recollect us in this matter, and call and see how we are getting along.

The present management of the Maclean Hospital are determined to demonstrate that it is worthy of success and patronage. By maintaining a kindly, home-like atmosphere, and courteous treatment for all, by fair dealing, by the prompt payment of our own bills and requiring prompt payment by others, and by all-around, good, honest, open work we are determined to gain and hold the confidence and good will of the profession and of the public.

We expect to be, and are willing to be, judged by our work. We shall endeavor to make it as unselfish and thorough as possible.

We shall be glad to have physicians from the country make their head-quarters when in the city, at the Maclean Hospital. Come, and bring your knitting. Remember the location, Douglass street, near Eighteenth street electric car line.

H.T.W.

A Generous Gift.

Maclean Hospital has recently been the recipient of a bountiful case of specific medicines donated by Lloyd Brothers, of Cincinnati, amounting to more than fifty dollars in value. The list comprises a number of our most frequently needed remedies, and has been so well selected that all will come into everyday use. Nothing could have been more acceptable, as they represent the highest standard of excellence in the pharmaceutical line, and are always reliable. If there were more Lloyd's there would be a greater medical Eclecticism. Next. H.T.W.

Orificial Surgery.

Prof. E. H. Pratt will hold his 11th annual class for didactic and clinical instruction in orificial surgery during the week beginning September 6, '97. The class will assemble in the amphitheatre of the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, at the corner of Wood and York streets, at 9 A. M.

The course of instruction will last during the week, occupying a four hours' daily session.

Proposed Monument to

Prof. John King.

As will be seen on another page of our present issue Prof. J. U. Lloyd, always to the fore in unselfish deeds, proposes to soon publish a work entitled "The Right Side of the Car," the proceeds from which are to be devoted to the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Prof. King, often styled the Father of Eclecticism.

I suppose the trip made to this Coast in '96, over the Northern Pacific will furnish the thread of the subject, and expect that the talented author will not only furnish an enjoyable account of a tour from the Ohio valley to the Golden West, but tell of many hidden things unseen to the eye of the ordinary plodding traveler.

The highest art of the printer is promised as an embellishment, and we shall be treated to a gem in beautiful setting. The purpose is most laudable, the promoter is worthy, and the project is deserving of unstinted patronage. What Professor Lloyd promises he fulfills, to the fullest measure. The especially embellished edition will of course be limited. Do not be disappointed by delaying your order.

H.T.W.

Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

Dr. Burke's Santa Rosa Medical and Surgical Sanitarium at Altruria, Sonoma Co. The objects of the institution are, to cure disease by the common sense application of natural laws of supply and repair, to teach our patrons how to maintain a healthy and vigor-

ous constitution during life, and to teach the public that disease is only a penalty of violated law.

Doctor, this is a grand place to send that worn out city patient who needs an entire change of conditions and environment. Write for announcement.

Large and Small Classes.

The August Alkaloidal Clinic contains some pertinent remarks on the subject of large and small classes, a subject which the writer has more than once referred to in these pages. Popular colleges are usually crowded, but whether this is always to the advantage of the student is something of a ques-I do not think this remark aption. plies to any of our Eclectic colleges, but when several hundred students are congregated, as in some of the large allopathic colleges in the east, it is doubtful whether the individual student derives as much benefit as the one who in a smaller class is enabled to get upon more intimate terms with his teachers. From my own experience and observation I am certain that the advantage is largely in favor of the small class.

"However nice it may seem to have 1300 students brought together in one medical college, it may be doubted whether the true interests of these young men are thereby subserved. The faculty is removed to such a distance that the individual student never comes in contact with the professors, and the actual teaching is done by a crowd of more or less efficient

assistants, while the major faculty devote themselves to lecturing. So it happens that such universities as Oxford, with their enormous aggregation of students and endowed fellowships, accomplish less for science than any little provincial German school with a handful of students and a few professors, whose salaries would hardly keep an English Don in spending money.

"Secretary Wilson is quoted in the Chicago Record as saying that he believes in the multiplication of small colleges. The nearer you get the colleges to the people the more people you will get into the colleges. I dont believe in the centralization of educational facilities. The fewer pupils a professor has the more attention he can give them and while, of course, he ought to have enough to provide him a decent compensation, he ought not to have more than he can handle."

"In this connection, a student who had attended one of the great Eastern medical colleges, where the class numbered about 800, remarked that in three weeks at one of the smaller colleges of Chicago he had received more clinical instruction than in three years at the unwieldy Eastern school."

With the Maclean Hospital for clinical surgery and other cases afforded, the students of our college can rest assured of more actual clinical instruction than in the large public hospitals to which many students go for their information. Here, a student is required to assist in holding parts, instruments, etc., thus gaining actual experience, and confidence in himself, while in many of those places he sits on a

bench at a distance from the scene of operations and draws on his imagination for a knowledge of what is actually transpiring.

And so with the didactic instruction at the College. The classes are not so large but that every student is a personal acquaintance of the teacher, and he feels an individual interest when instructing and quizzing which a teacher before several hundred students could not possibly acquire in more than a very few cases at the most.

Time is rapidly approaching when our next session will open—the first Monday in October—and there is still room for students without render ng the class unwieldy. It is to be hoped that our practitioners are planning to keep matters interesting by sending us our ratio of students, as in the past. The Dean, who is rapidly recovering from his injuries, informs us that many inquiries are being made, and that more than the ordinary number of matriculants for this time have communicated with him. Those desiring to make arrangements should not forget the address, 710 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco. H.T.W.

About Children.

Another new book is to be added to our rapidly increasing literature on pediatrics. A book entitled "About Children" is announced by the Medical Gazette Publishing Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The author is Dr. Samuel W. Kelley, Professor of Diseases of Children in the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Texas to the Front.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Texas Eclectic Medical Association will meet at "Oak Cliff," Dallas, Texas, October 19th and 20th.

Oak Cliff College, for young ladies, is a magnificent institution, surrounded by one of the most attractive parks in the State. Eclectics are the invited guests of the college faculty, and a warm reception is promised them by the reception committee. The maximum railroad fare will be \$5 from all over the State. Write the secretary for an announcement. L. S. Downs, M. D., Secretary, Galveston, Texas.

A Word to Our Country Friends.

Physicians from the country who send patients to Maclean Hospital should know that there are many chances for a patient who starts for our place to be spirited away to some other institution if any stop is made before arriving here. The majority if not all of the leading hotels are steerers for favorite physicians and hospitals at commission rates. In several instances surgical patients have been sent to us who have never arrived, because they were turned to another direction, and were operated upon by some one else than the one intended by the family physician, and at some place outside the Maclean Hospital. While the allopaths are great sticklers for ethics they never hesitate to steal patients from Eclectics.

There is only one proper course to pursue, and that is to instruct them to look out for confidence men and go directly to the Hospital upon arriving in the city, instead of stopping for a short time at a hotel. To get to the place, after crossing the Bay, take Castro street car at the ferry, go out to 18th street, and transfer there toward the Park four blocks. This takes one to Douglass street, a stone's throw from the Hospital. From Fourth and Townsend, take Third street car to Mission going out, transfer from there to 14th street going out, and from there to 18th street, getting off, as before, at Douglass. A five-cent fare takes one, in either case, to the Hospital. H.T, W.

Palmo-Santal Compound. (WORDEN)

Have you noticed it? It is a rational combination of saw palmetto, corn-silk, couch grass, and santal. Try it for disorders of the genito-urinary system. Write the firm for literature.

Mechanics Institute.

The Thirteenth Industrial Exposition of the Mechanics Institute is now open and will run until the 18th of Sept.

The "Mechanics Fair" is one of the great annual events not only of San Francisco but of California as well. In artistic arrangement, beauty and utility of display, and perfection of management the present exhibit surpasses all others. Make an extra effort to come to the city while it is in session, and see what great things are being done in the world around you.

Publisher's Notes.

The Daily Lancet.

This rustling periodical is now published by the Baily & Fairchild Co., at New York. Its general character is to be changed to conform more closely to the newspaper idea.

Are You in Pain?

You will probably ask this question more frequently than any other. Nothing appeals to one more strongly. To be able to relieve pain, whether it be a slight nervous headache or the most excruciating suffering from a severe neuralgia, brings the height of pleasure to both patient and attendant.

The ideal remedy must not only do its work, but it must do it quickly. Touching this point is an article in the Boston Medical and Surgical Reporter, by Hugo Engel, A. M., M. D. The auther says:

"Antikamnia has become a favorite with meny members of the profession. It is very reliable in all kinds of pain, and as quickly acting as a hypodermic injection of morphia. It is used only internally. To stop pain one five-grain tablet (crushed) is administered at once: ten minutes later the same dose is repeated, and if necessary, a third dose given ten minutes after the second. In 90 per cent of all cases it immediately stops the pain."

Protonuclein.

Mrs C. G., a married lady in her second pregnancy, some three months ago was a great sufferer from nausea and vomiting, with little or no appetite. She was given three-grain Protonuclein tablets for three days, and is now experiencing first-class health.

L. Lofton, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Electro-Therapeutical Catalogue.

Eighteenth edition electro-therapeutical catalogue, McIntosh Battery and Optical Co., 521-523 Wabash Ave. Chicago,

In regard to this extensive catalogue of three hundred pages, which is not only a work of art but full of practical matter for the active physician, we gladly accord the privilege of speaking for themselves:

California Med. Journal, S. F. Cal.

Gentlemen:—By this mail we send you a copy of our 18th edition catalogue of Electro-Therapeutical Apparatus. In this catalogue we have made a radical change in the matter of prices and discounts in this particular, that we have reduced the prices very greatly and have discontinued the old plan of allowing the physician a discount off the list prices. Many physicians inform us that they never think of the matter of discount, but simply look at the price as given in the catalogue, and most physicians prefer to know on sight just what their goods will cost them without any bother of figuring. We believe this change will result to the advantage of the medical profession, to the regular trade and to ourselves as manufacturers. In this catalogue we have endeavored to cover a line of such apparatus as the up-todate physician is on the look-out for. Our goods have been before the profession for too many years to need any "puffing" and the reputation of our house is sufficient guarantee of the excellence of our goods.

We have also included within our catalogue, many articles of sterling merit from the pens of the best Electro-therapists of the country.

Yours very truly, McIntosh Batterr & Optical Co.

C. W. Bassett, Pres.

A. S. Aloe Co.

Don't forget that this large St. Louis firm are manufacturers of all surgical instruments and appliances.

It will be to your interest to send for this catalogue. Keep up with the times.

J. Ellwood Lee Co.

J. Ellwood Lee Co. manufacturer of medicinal and surgical plasters, hospital and physicians supplies, druggists sunderies etc., Conshohocken, Pa.

The physician is guaranteed by this old and trusty house to be furnished with the best of every thing in their line. They will be glad to mail a beautiful new announcement to all parties sending address.

Hepatic Tablets. (Waterhouse.)

R Chionanthus gr. iij., leptandra gr. j., irisin gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

These tablets are suited to the many morbid condition of the liver and digestive organs, as will be noted from the above formula.

Dose—One to two tablets. Price per oz. 35 cents.

Worth Remembering.

Messrs. John Carle & Sons, N. Y. City.

Gentlemen:—It affords me pleasure to inform you of my high estimation of the value of Imperial Granum. In a recent case of obstinate vomiting of pregnancy, for many days at a time my patient could retain practically nothing in the way of nourishment until Imperial Granum was tried, when the stomach immediately became more tolerant and nutrition was rapidly regained—and at this writing, four weeks from the time she began its use, she is still relying almost exclusively on it for nourishment.

It is safe for me to say that in the future I shall depend on the Imperial Granum when its use is indicated, and with best wishes for your success, I am,

Yours very truly,

- M. D.

Physicians can obtain samples of this most valuable prepared food free, charges prepaid, on application to John Carle & Sons, 153 Water Street, New York City.

Salo-Sedatus.

I am very well pleased with Salo-Sedatus in sick headache and scarlet fever. Send me one onnce of powdered Salo-Sedatus. J. E. Lummis, M. D., Gueynnerville, Ind.

Celerina.

W. Irving Hyslob, M. D.,4408 Chestnut St., West Philadelphia Pa., says: I have used Celerina quite largly both in private and hospital practice, and with gratifying results.

Rook Notes.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY is to publish Constipation of Adults and Children, with special reference to habitual constipation and its most successful treatment by the mechanical methods, by H. Illoway, M. D.

The book, beginning with chapters on the Anatomy of the bowel, on peristalsis, on flatus, takes up the whole subject of the retention and retardation of an acute or chronic character.

The etiological factors that lead to habitual constipation, the real theme of the book, are treated of in extenso. In the chapters on treatment of this condition all the various mechanical recommended measures by most eminent authority as Massage, Electricity, Hydropathy, etc., are given with all the necessary detail and with full illustrations so that every one may become fully competent to treat such cases. In addition there are chapters on the non-operative treatment of homorrhoids, fissure of the rectum and on the treatment of various nervous conditions that lead to habitual constipation. The book has a special chapter on the treatment of constipation in very old people. Part II is devoted altogether to children. It contains an extensive formulary for adults and children.

International Clinics. A quarterly of clinical lectures on medicine, neurology, surgery, gynecology, obstetrics, ophthalmology, laryngology, pharyngology, rhinology, otology and derma-

tology, and specially prepared articles on treatment by professors and lecturers in the leading medical colleges of the United States, Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain and Canada. Edited by Judson Doland, M. D., Philadelphia, J. Mitchell Bruce, M. D., London, Eng., David W. Finlay, M. D., Aberdeen, Scotland.

Volvme II, seventh series, 1897, now ready. Pubs., J. B. Lippencott Co., Philadelphia.

Diseases of the Stomach, their special pathology, diagnosis, and treatment with sections on anatomy, analysis of stomach contents, dietetics, surgery of the stomach, etc., by John C. Hemmeter, M. B., M. D., Philos. D., clinical Professor of Medicine at the Baltimore Medical College; consultant to the Maryland General Hospital, etc. With many original illustrations, a number of which are in colors, nearly ready, will be published in October.

P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

URINALYSIS, a guide for the busy practitioner, by Heinrich Stern, Ph.D., M. D. Pub. E. R. Pelton, 129 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"The purport of this little book—thoroughly practical and concise in its scope—is to aid the busy practitioner in his routine work. It is a laboratory guide with working formulæ. For theoretical and protracted explanation the physician must naturally resort to the more exhaustive treatises upon the same subject."

CORDIAL

PAS-GARNATA

MERRELL.

This preparation contains all the active medicinal constituents of Passiflora Incarnata in concentrated form, and is the result of an extended investigation in our Laboratory. It is the most eligible form for exhibiting the valuable properties of the drug, since from it we have succeeded in eliminating the inert principles unvariably present in ordinary preparations of the market.

Testimonials re, Cordial Pas-carnata,

Spasm in Children. Nervousness and insomnia.

Dr. McAdow reports: I have prescribed the Cordial Pas-carnata in several cases of threatened spasm in small children. In my hands it has proven a splendid remedy. In a case of nervousness and insomnia in an old lady, a few doses acted like a charm. In uraemic convulsions.

Dr. C. P. Hockett writes: Cordial Pas-carnata proved a boon to me in a case of uraemic convulsions.

Insomnia from physical exhaustion.

Dr. Samuel C. Smith states: Your advertisement in the Medical Mirror for November, page 26, and referring to Cordial Pas-narnata excites in me wonder that a preparation of this wide-spread usefulness has not been indroduced to the medical profession before this. The therapeutic properties of the drug have been known to me for several years. It is first, a nerve sedative; second, a nerve tonic; a classification which, though strange, is nevertheless true. It is undoubtedly a hypnotic and acts as such in insomnia arising from physical exhaustion.

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Dr. G. Spiegel writes: Your agent visited my office and, among other preparations, recommended to me your Cordial Pas-carnata. A patient was announced. A baby was brought in crying from restlessness and from teething. Here, I thought to myself, was an opportunity to try the Cordial Pas-carnata. I asked your agent for a sample, administered it on the spot with almost immediate beneficial results.

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Dr. Jas. R. Dickens writes: "Your agent left with me a sample of your Cordial Pascarnata, a preparation entirely new to our physicians. Its use thus far has not been extended, but as a remedy for allaying nervous irritation, especially in women as well as for teething children, I find the Cordial meets a want in my practice which I have long desired to fill.

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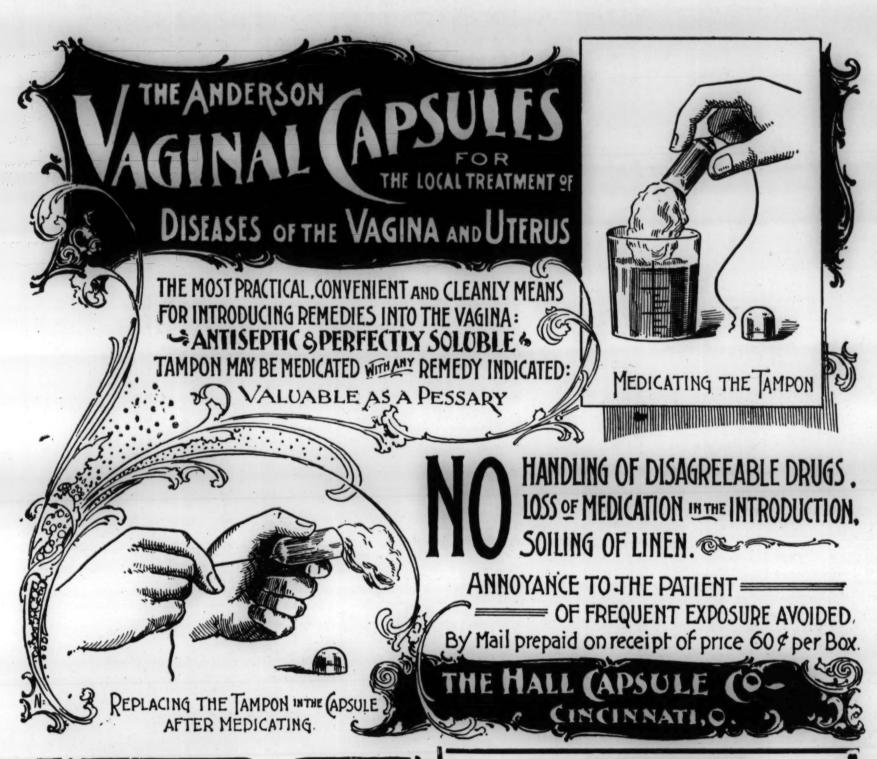
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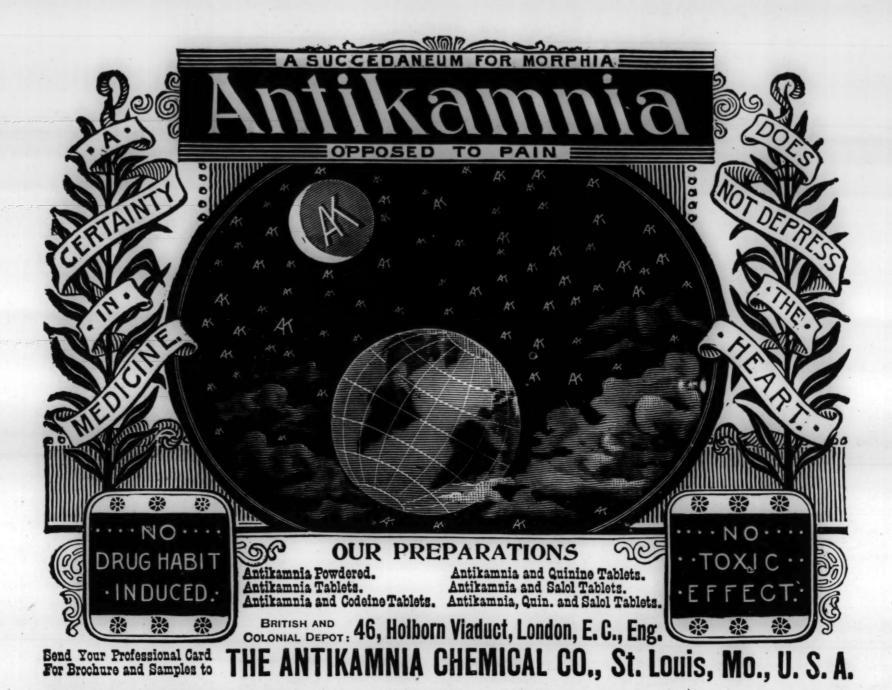
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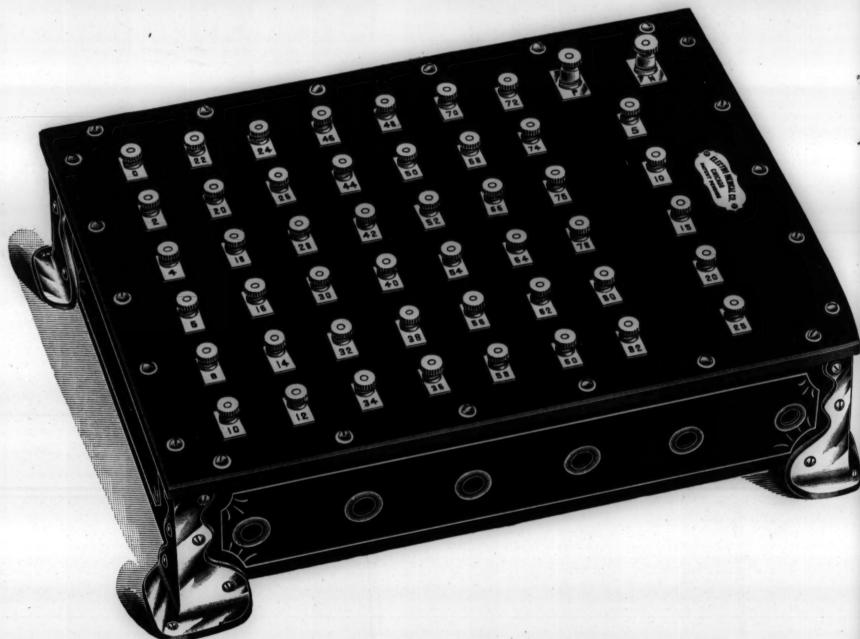
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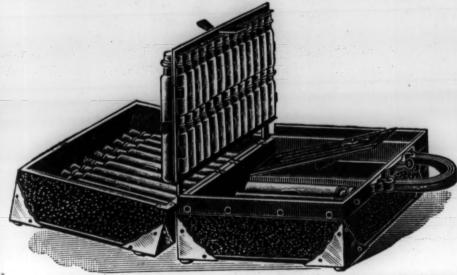
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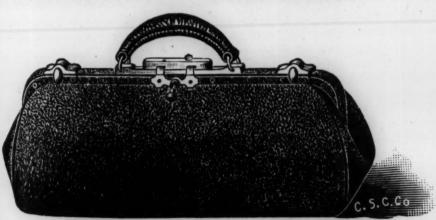
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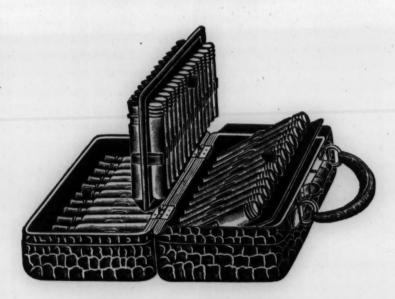


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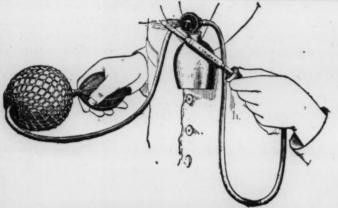
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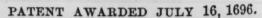
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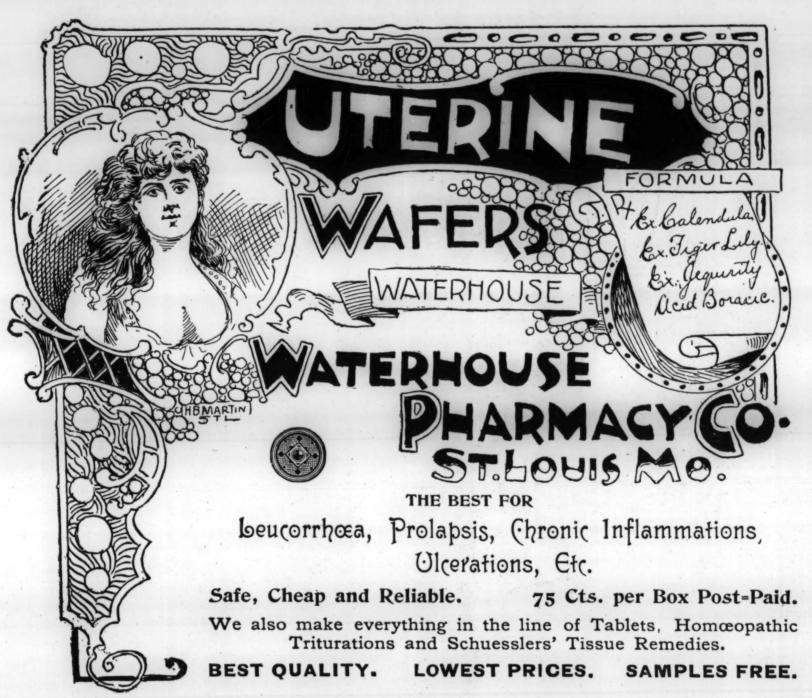
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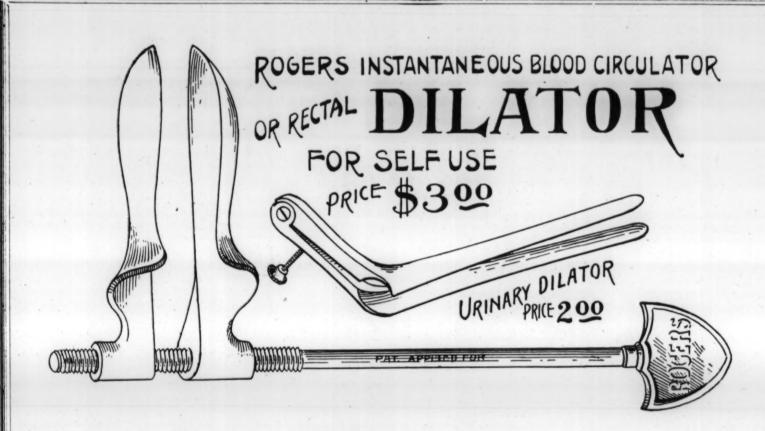
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MINNESOTA.—No Society.

MISSISSIPPI.-No Society.

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TEXAS.—Officers: President, W. J. Bell, M. D., Gainesville; secretary. L. S. Downs, M. D., Galveston; treasurer, J. H. Mitchell, M. D., Dallas. Next meeting at ———.

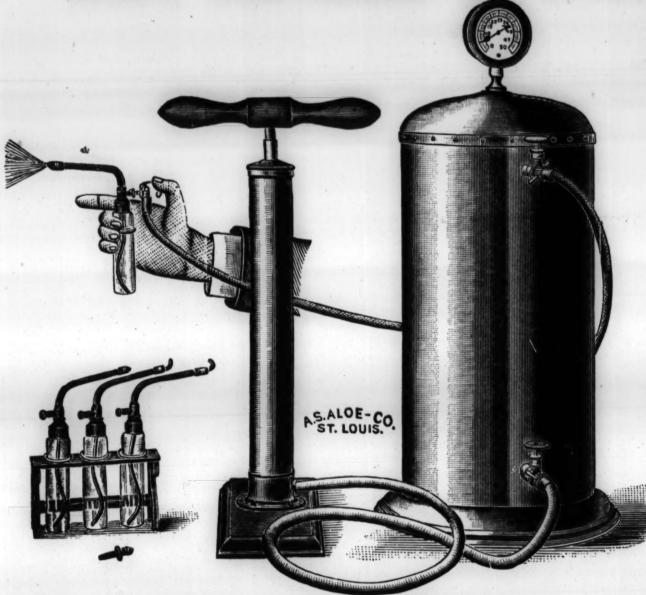
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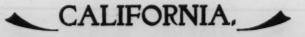
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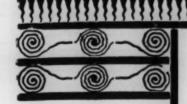
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